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INDEXING FOR TELUGU MANUSCRIPT

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1	Language	TELUGU
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3	Bundle Number	TEL B 0463
4	Work Number	D 1237
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6	Name of the Work	NANNAYYA BHATTIYYAM
7	Subject	BHARATHAMU

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Balasaraswatiyamu
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B. 460
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5. D. 1237 – Āndhracintāmaṇi.

9. D. 1249 – Bālasarasvatīyamu.

101. D. 1242 – Kaviśirōbhūṣaṇamu

D. 1237.

B. No. 460

5. ఆంధ్ర శబ్ద చింతామణి [illegible]
(నన్నయభట్టీయము)

9. బాలసరస్వతీయము. 1249

41. (ఆంధ్ర చింతామణి సటీకా (గ్రంథము)
[illegible]

101. కవిశిరోభూషణము. D. 1242.
(ఆంధ్ర శబ్ద చింతామణి వ్యాఖ్య)
(అహోబల పండితీయము).

Charles Philip Brown

This volume contains
Critical treatises on the Telugu Language – viz

1 The Nannaya Bhattiyam or Standard Grammar, composed in ninety stanzas of Sanscrit metre.

2. The Bala Saraswatiyam, a Telugu comment upon the same, in five chapters, exactly similar to the "Syntaxis construed" in Latin Grammars

3. A second comment explanatory of the Fifth Chapter, regarding the verb

4 The Ahobala Panditiyam or Cavi Siro Bhushanam a voluminous commentary written in Sanscrit upon the Nannaya Bhattiyam

D. 1237.
B. ~~460~~
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The Eight Cases of the Noun — (composed 22 July 1825)

Primus, Nominativus, డు, ము, వు, లు Secundus,
Accusativus et est: ని, ను, కూర్చి, గూర్చి, Tertius optat:
Quartus, కై, కొఱకున్, Quintus, వలనన్, కంటెన్, పట్టి, [illegible] 23 Feb 1835
Sextus, కిన్, కున్, Genitiva Dativaque confert—
Septimus, అ, నా (dein) [illegible], *que [illegible] quia Localis
Octavus casus Sambodhana, qui vocativus.

Of these cases the Nominative, Inflection, dative and accusative alone have a peculiar form in Telugu— The rest are adopted merely out of compliance to Sanscrit Grammar, and are in fact only the Inflection connected with various postpositions: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] &c might with equal justice be included in cases. The above verses however are necessary to understanding the rules laid down in native grammars.

* anda & inda !! see p [illegible]

Sept 1827

The Telugu Grammar written by Nannaya Bhatt, which stands first in this volume is deservedly celebrated for its great learning and exactitude. It is however extremely difficult— The acknowledged intricacy of the language is here very much increased by the plan of the work— which is entirely unintelligible to such as are not already expert in the language— A very extensive command of Sanscrit grammar is likewise requisite. Even those who have these advantages will find the axioms given in an inverted order that greatly tends to render the whole unintelligible.

Thus the changes formed by elision &c in the cases and tenses are described before either of these subjects is defined; and exceptions to rules are placed before the rules themselves— The fundamental principle is placed at the close of each subject rather than at the beginning; and the whole is as far as possible made to assume a resemblance to Sanscrit, a language the grammar of which is utterly dissimilar in almost every part to Telugu. — Sept 1827

It is much to be wished that a plain grammar were written in Telugu for the use of the natives; among whom grammar is now fallen into a degree of undeserved neglect for which the circumstances above stated will account.

The present volume is in the hand writing of a very sound scholar who thoroughly understood his subject, and yet in every page we find irregularities in orthography from which his learning ought to have secured him. He is a Bramin named Boddapati Subbanna

The Bala Saraswatiyam or first comment on these Grammatical canons, is not exhibited uniformly in all the copies— some manuscripts adding considerable details under certain heads.

In perusing the poets I discovered that the Middle voice (కొను) has a Causal Mood; viz. కొలుపు— Thus మరలఁగొను, మరలఁగొలుపు &c— This Mamadi Venaya ^ Campbell has inserted in his dictionary,— but omitted this curious etymology. This important rule Nannaya passes over in silence! and for this reason the fact remains unknown to even native grammarians, most of whom look upon his grammar as entirely perfect and faultless. The very learned Ravipati Gurumurti Head Master of Telugu in the College at Madras remarked to me that this Grammar leaves the Verb very slightly explained. 1829

The Eight Cases of the Noun – (composed 22 July 1825)

Primus, Nominativus, [illegible], [illegible] Secundus,
Accusativus et est: ని, ను, [illegible], [illegible], Tertius optat;
Quartus, కై, కొరకున్, Quintus, కంటె, వల, పట్టి
Sextus, లోపల, లో, Genitiva Dativaque confert –
Septimus, ă, nă (dein) [illegible], *que [illegible] quia Localis
Octavus casus Sambôdhana, qui vocativus.

/ 23 Feb 1835

Of these cases the Nominative, Inflection, dative and accusative alone have a peculiar form in Telugu – The rest are adopted merely out of compliance to Sanscrit Grammar, and are in fact only the Inflection connected with various postpositions: [illegible] [illegible] వెనక, ముందు &c might with equal justice be included in cases. The above verses however are necessary to understanding the rules laid down in native grammars.

* andu & indu! see p [illegible]

2

Sept 1827

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Thus the changes formed by elision &c in the cases and tenses are described before either of these subjects is defined; and exceptions to rules are placed before the rules themselves – The fundamental principle is placed at the close of each subject rather than at the beginning; and the whole is as far as possible made to assume a resemblance to Sanscrit, a language the grammar of which is utterly dissimilar in almost every part to Telugu – – Sept 1827

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entirely perfect and faultless. The very learned Ravipati Gurumurti Head
Master of Telugu in the College at Madras remarked to me that this Grammar
leaves the Verb very slightly explained. 1829

I have twice translated the Bhattiyam and Bala Saraswatiyam: the first translation was finished on 23 July 1825 - and the second on 25 Sep 1827 -

The Atharvana Carikelu or Principles of the Grammar (400 in all. I have 220) are commented upon, for the most part, in the Cavi Siro Bhushanam. But I am informed by Juluri Appaya, a very eminent Telugu Grammarian, that those Principles (also denominated Vicriti Vivecam) are so obscure that he himself does not comprehend such as are not explained in this work.

Āndhraśabdhacintāmaṇi

Nannayabhattiyam

D.1237
B.460

నన్నయ భట్టీయం

౧ [illegible]

౨ [illegible]
[illegible]

౩ [illegible]

౪ [illegible]
[illegible]

౫ [illegible]

౬ [illegible]
[illegible]

౭ [illegible]

౮ [illegible]
[illegible]

౯ [illegible]

౧౦ [illegible]

౧౧ [illegible]
[illegible]

౧౨ [illegible]

౧౩ [illegible]
[illegible]

౧౪ [illegible]

౧౫ [illegible]
[illegible]

౧౬ [illegible]
౧౭ [illegible]
౧౮ [illegible]
[illegible]
౧౯ [illegible]
౨౦ [illegible]
౨౧ [illegible]
౨౨ [illegible]
౨౩ [illegible]
౨౪ [illegible]
౨౫ [illegible]
౨౬ [illegible]
౨౭ [illegible]
౨౮ [illegible]
౨౯ [illegible]
[illegible]
౩౦ [illegible]
౩౧ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
౩౨ [illegible]
౩౩ [illegible]
౩౪ [illegible]
౩౫ [illegible]
౩౬ [illegible]
౩౭ [illegible]
౩౮ [illegible]
౩౯ [illegible]
౪౦ [illegible]

[illegible]
౪౧ [illegible]
౪౨ [illegible]
౪౩ [illegible]
౪౪ [illegible]
౪౫ [illegible]
౪౬ [illegible]
౪౭ [illegible]
[illegible]
౪౮ [illegible]
౪౯ [illegible]
౫౦ [illegible]
౫౧ [illegible]
౫౨ [illegible]
౫౩ [illegible]
[illegible]
౫౪ [illegible]
౫౫ [illegible]
౫౬ [illegible]
౫౭ [illegible]
౫౮ [illegible]
౫౯ [illegible]
౬౦ [illegible]
౬౧ [illegible]
౬౨ [illegible]
౬౩ [illegible]
౬౪ [illegible]
౬౫ [illegible]
౬౬ [illegible]

నన్నయభట్టీయం

౨౭ [illegible]

౨౮ [illegible]

౨౯ [illegible]

౩౦ [illegible]

౩౧ [illegible]

౩౨ [illegible]

ఇతి శ్రీ సకలభాషాభాగానుశాసన నన్నయభట్ట విరచితాంధ్ర శబ్దచింతామణౌ [illegible] పరిచ్ఛేదః

క్రియాపరిచ్ఛేదః

౩౩ [illegible]

౩౪ [illegible]

౩౫ [illegible]

౩౬ [illegible]

౩౭ [illegible]

౩౮ [illegible]

౩౯ [illegible]

౪౦ [illegible]

౪౧ [illegible]

౪౨ [illegible]

౪౩ [illegible]

౪౪ [illegible]

౪౫ [illegible]

౪౬ [illegible]

౪౭ [illegible]

౪౮ [illegible]

౪౯ [illegible]

౫౦ [illegible]

ఇతి శ్రీ సకలభాషాభాగానుశాసన నన్నయభట్ట విరచితాంధ్ర శబ్దచింతామణౌ క్రియాపరిచ్ఛేదః [illegible]